

## Abstract

The sensor matrix (1) is mechanically shifted by a preset vector ( $\bar{S}$ ) to remove sensor-resistant impurities relative to their reproducing effect in digital photography. From the comparison of image storage (data) before and after the mechanical shift ( $7_1, 7_2, 9$ ) and from the thereby resulting comparison signal matrix ( $\Delta$ ) it can be detected where sensor-fast impurities are present since through the mechanical shift there is also the image of the imaging beam ( $B_1, B_2$ ) shifted but not the image of the impurities ( $x_z, y_z$ ).

(FIG. 2)